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15 March 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2587

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BRIEFS

ELABORATION OF PLAN APPROVED--The Council of Ministers approved a decree calling for the elaboration of the First 4-Year Economic and Social Development Plan for 1983-1986. Our country will finally go forward in its efforts to arrive at a plan, indicated, moreover, since the Third Party Congress as a "cornerstone" in the construction of an independent national economy. According to the mechanism stipulated in the decree, each ministry will be expected to draw up development plans for the sectors under its jurisdiction. As coordinator of the various sectorial plans, the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning will draw up the final project of the 4-year plan and this will be submitted for approval by the Council of Ministers in November 1982. Among other decisions reached by the council is the assignment to the Portuguese firm, Soares da Costa, of construction work on the International Airport and the highway connecting Bissau with Bissalanca. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 1] 8568

PRC RICE DONATION--The Chinese ship, "Hongmen," with 1,000 tons of rice, a gift to our country from the government of the People's Republic of China, is expected to arrive in Bissau today. This information was revealed in a communique from the embassy of that Asian country. A supply of potatoes and onions is also scheduled to arrive in Socomin. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/207

MINISTER STRESSES NEED TO ASSIST SMALL FARMERS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Feb 82 p 12

[Article by G. Dombo Jeboh]

[Text]

Agriculture Minister Major Alfred Fromayan, has underscored the need for the Agricultural Development Bank located in Sinkor, Monrovia, to grant loans to small farmers in order for them to increase their productions.

He also said that he would like to see the Agricultural Extension Division of his ministry become more functional in catering to local farmers by delivering technical packages and other assistance to them.

Major Fromayan made these remarks recently when he met with the technical team from the Food and Agriculture Organization, (FAO) now in the country to inspect projects financed by the organization.

The team, which is headed by Mr. Tom Morrison, discussed the possibility of establishing several

agricultural projects in the country including the development of a food production corporation; credit facilities for individual farmers through the Agricultural Development Bank, manpower training as well as the reorganization of the Mesurado Fishing Industry in a bid to make it more viable.

The establishment of an agency to absorb the Liberia Palm and Liberia Coffee and Cocoa Corporations was also highlighted during the discussions.

Other members of the FAO team included David Lintern, fisheries expert, Yousaf Chauhri, agronomist, and Tekle Haimanog Mariam, consultant.

Also attending the meeting as an observer was FAO's regional statistician based in Accra, Ghana, Mr. O.Z. Avralioglu.

In another development, Deputy Minister of Agriculture,

Col. James W. Coleman, called on Liberian researchers and other experts in the country to devote their time and energies to inventions geared towards improving the lot of the Liberian people.

Minister Coleman made the call when he visited the Central Agricultural Research Institute in Suakoko, Bong County recently.

He stressed that researchers should not only depend on sophisticated equipment to do their work but should also devise simple and cheaper means to accomplish their objectives.

Visiting Kpatawee rice and vegetable projects later, Minister Coleman urged the Liberian staff to work cooperatively with their Chinese counterparts.

He added that a developing country like Liberia should at all times appreciate the technical assistance placed at its disposal by friendly countries for the sustained and simultaneous development.

TIPPITA DISTRICT CITIZENS CONTRIBUTE FUNDS TO POWER SYSTEM

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

Citizens and residents of Tippita District in Nimba County are to benefit from an improved power system as soon as plans being worked out by local LEC authorities prove well.

The electrical system will also supply the new government hospital now under construction in the district.

The chief of logistics at the Ministry of Defence, Col. John Nuhn who disclosed this during an interview recently said the citizens have embarked on the construction of a power house that will be able to supply the entire Tippita District with electricity at a total cost of about \$50,000.

He said already, \$12,000 of this amount has been generated by the citizens of the district to begin the construction of the power house

which is to be completed by next March.

Col. Nuhn told reporters that he was in Tippita recently to meet with the citizens and residents of the area to expedite the power house project and encourage other programs.

Col. Nuhn in a message to the citizens said it was through revolutionary zeal that he was able to meet with prominent citizens and elders of the district to discuss and find solutions to common development problems in the area.

He reminded the citizens that while Liberia was going through a revolutionary period, it would not be right for the citizens to sit supinely or reluctantly and expect development to come to their district through the national government.

The logistics commander implored the citizens to rally together with county leaders and bring rapid development in the area. "While government tries to help you, it is also good for you to help yourself", he emphasized.

He disclosed that apart from the district, leaders in the Monrovia area had also given voluntary contributions mostly in the form of cash.

Among them, he said, is the Managing Director of LEC, Mr. Harry Yuan who has donated \$1,000 along with the Director of Immigration, Mr. Edwin Taye, who also pledged \$1000 on behalf of his wife who is a citizen of the district too.

Col. Nuhn later called on all other citizens who would wish to make a further contribution to take it at his office here upon which an official receipt will be issued.

BAR ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT BACKS CITIZENSHIP FOR WHITES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Counsellor Peter Amos George, current president of the National Bar Association, has come out in favour of white people becoming citizens of Liberia.

He is also not in support of the law that Liberian citizens only can buy and own land.

Counsellor George took this stand on Tuesday when the National Bar Association presented its suggestions to the Constitutional Drafting Commission at the Monrovia City Hall in connection with the drafting of a new Constitution.

He wondered what made Liberia so special that white people will abandon their homes and rush here to settle if they are permitted to become citizens.

The following is the full text of the submission of Counsellor George:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the National Constitutional Commission, ladies and gentlemen of the National Bar Association, I assume to stand before you not in condemnation of the suggestions and conclusions of the National Bar Association, read and submitted to you, for I fully support all that has been presented.

But I must, as a conscientious, true and patriotic citizen of the Republic of Liberia, join issue with my colleagues on Sections

12 and 13, Article 5, Miscellaneous Provisions, of the suspended constitution hence, I am before you to present my side as I see it.

This might make me very unpopular, because at every hearing the citizens of Liberia have consistently avoided discussions on those two points in the suspended constitution.

During our deliberations, every member of the bar present agreed that Sections 12 and 13 of Article 5 of the Miscellaneous Provisions of the suspended constitution should remain undisturbed in substance but with amendment as to the wordings, except for one other person and your humble servant.

I wish to assure you Mr. Chairman, that I shall be very brief in my presentation on these all important provisions of the suspended constitution.

Interestingly, and to my awesome disappointment, the University students of all persons, did not even touch on these two issues, which in my opinion,

are vital to our over all development. I feel they should have, at least, discussed the pros and the cons.

Segregation

According to Section 12, no person shall be entitled to own Real Estate in this Republic unless he is a citizen of same. Whilst it is true that the constitution, did not inhibit segregation at the time, it should be remembered that in 1945 the Government of the Republic of Liberia was invited to and is a foundation member of the United Nations and a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

This latter document which denounces and deprecates any and all forms of segregation, Liberia readily ratified; yet she never removed these provisions from her constitution by amendment.

Secondly, Section 13 states "The great object of forming these colonies, being to provide a

home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa, and to regenerate and enlighten this benighted continent, none but negroes or persons of negro descent shall be eligible to citizenship in this Republic" — segregation personified.

It is clear that the wordings of these Sections of Article 5 of the suspended constitution indicate unquestionably the fostered resentment and hatred the framers of the suspended constitution entertained against their former slave masters, known as the white man.

We must remember that there were bitter experiences encountered by these men and the resentment therefore, eminent.

We should therefore reasonably sympathize with them for the position taken at that time, 130 years ago. But we have had 130 years of cooling off time.

Factors

As I discuss this issue, I am reminded of the legal maxim: "Reason is the sole of the law and when reason ceases to exist the law itself ceases to exist."

At the time this nation was founded, she was practically cullied out of the boundaries of English and French domains.

Being surrounded by the English and French, the law at the time was quite appropriate not to permit any so called white man to become a citizen or for an alien to own Real Estate, the reason and presumption were great for if this had not been the case at the time in Liberia, France and Great Britain would have bought up all our land and left us only with the sea coast.

These provisions of the suspended constitution were good for that time for they protected us and our land.

But now all around us are independent nations: Guinea, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone and neither America, France or Great Britain can any longer colonize Liberia or any portion thereof.

The reasons, for these provisions, you will agree, are no longer apparent.

The second reason was the fear that individual white capitalist might come to Liberia and purchase all of our lands and our children would have no land to buy in the future.

This appears to be one of the controlling factors and has contributed to these issues being completely left out of the discussions of the New Constitution.

The third is, that there is a fear if a white man becomes a citizen, he will purchase land and create blocks in such a manner that segregation will be viably practiced by him.

These fears in the past resulted to the creation of the law granting aliens the right to lease land for 20 years which in its implementation has been over stretched.

Since then, that Statute has been amended providing for an alien to lease property (land) from individuals for a period of 63 years; only that each 21 years period the rent should be increased by 10 percent. Because of this, structures erected on these leased premises are just strong enough to last for the duration of the lease.

Enjoyment

The question which comes to mind is what makes Liberia so peculiar in Africa that all of the white men of the world will leave their homes and flock to Liberia to take up residence? Is it because Liberia has something peculiar to itself that no West African Nation has? What is it?

This very constitution we anticipate writing will carry a provision prohibiting segregation and if the substance of these provisions, Sections 12 and 13 of Article 5 are permitted to remain or are inserted in our New Constitution, they would negate the very provision prohibiting segregation as well as our position, signature and ratification of that sacred document, Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

I have promised not to be long and so I must come to a close now, but before doing so, I want to here stress that there is nothing amiss or sacrilegious in our permitting the white man to become a citizen of Liberia, especially those born here, and aliens, to own Realty in Liberia.

If he is permitted to be a citizen, and he is permitted to own Realty, development and progress which we are all so strongly and strenuously stressing and striving for, might in the near future, be ours to enjoy.

Permit me to say here that the reason for the fear no longer exist and, therefore, the law itself should die where the reason for its existence is dead.

I do not want to name the areas but certain areas of Monsterrado County could have been well developed, but the owners of the properties have refused to sell to those who were able to develop them. I thank you.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR DONATES THREE LAND CRUISERS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Esther F. Wreh]

[Excerpt] Three blue Toyota Land Cruisers were yesterday presented to the Ministry of Lands and Mines by the Japanese Embassy in Monrovia for use in connection with the ministry's hydro-electric development project.

The vehicles were presented by Ambassador Murono Kunihiko on behalf of his embassy at the Ministry of Lands and Mines on Capitol Hill, Monrovia.

The Ambassador said as energy development is the number one problem facing Liberia, the Government of Japan has undertaken the present pre-feasibility survey.

He said since 1978 they have seen the significance for the construction of the proposed dam site and reservoir of the Hydro-electric Development Project of the St. John River.

These vehicles, he said, can be used on the field for the final construction of the Hydro-electric Plant.

Presenting the keys to the vehicles to Lands and Mines Minister Fodee Kromah, the Japanese Ambassador said that though the quantity is limited, he hoped it would be some help to the nation-building campaign under the leadership of C-I-C Samuel K. Doe.

He also hoped that it would serve as another symbol of friendship and cooperation between Liberia and Japan.

Ambassador Murono also noted that the present 12-man Japanese Survey Mission has completed the last phase of a pre-feasibility study of the Hydro-electric project.

This, he said, is the opening path for the full-fledged feasibility study in the near future.

The Survey Mission team is headed by Mr Goto of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, he added.

On behalf of his Ministry, Minister Kromah thanked the Japanese Embassy for its kind gesture. He said that Japan has always offered help to the Ministry.

The Lands and Mines Minister told the Japanese Ambassador that the importance of the energy sector should not only be focused on locally, but globally as well.

The Minister emphasized that a steel plant in Liberia be given priority in the development project. He said when the steel market is improved, it will be profitable to sell steel.

In 1980 the Japanese Embassy contributed survey equipment amounting to \$70,000 to the Liberian Cartographic Survey of the Ministry. They have also provided training for Liberian professionals in the areas of survey and mining engineering.

They also undertook the first phase of the St. John's River Basin Study. The study produced topographic maps of the St. John Basin River at a scale of 1:10,000.

CSO: 4700,839

FRINGE BENEFITS OF EMPLOYEES IN CONCESSION AREAS BECOME TAXABLE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

A Ministry of Finance Revenue Notice issued last week, has announced that fringe benefit received by employees residing within the various concession areas in Liberia became taxable February 1.

According to Revenue Notice No. 1/82, signed by the Minister of Finance Mr. Alvin Jones, those concessions involved include the Bong Mining Company, LAMCO, Firestone Plantations Company, Liberia Agriculture Company (LAC), Liberia Company, National Iron Ore Company, among others.

The Notice said benefits received on accommodation, medical and educational facilities for employees residing within the concession areas are however excluded from taxable income.

It said notwithstanding that transportation and gasoline allotted employees residing within concession areas for personal use are now taxed at the rate of 10

percent grossed up on salaries received by the employees.

However, the Notice said, employees of concessions residing outside of the concession areas such as Monrovia and other urban centers not located within the concession areas will now have to pay taxes on accommodation, medical and educational facilities, transportation and gasoline allotted for their personal use. The rate is 20 percent grossed up on salaries received.

The new taxation took effect February 1. Meanwhile the Notice also said that taxes on such grossed up salaries shall be paid by the employees themselves and not employers.

The Notice warned that any concessionaire or employer attempting to pay on behalf of employees, the amount shall be disallowed and the employer or concessionaire taxed on said amount.

FORMER MINISTER TO BE PROBED FOR ALLEGED COMPLICITY IN UNION SCANDAL

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Text] Former Labour Minister Major G. Moses Duopu is to be investigated by the Justice Ministry for alleged complicity in a \$62,000 scandal involving the former leadership of the Bong Workers Union, a Justice Ministry source disclosed Monday.

Mr Duopu was relieved of his portfolio February 5 by the Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, and transferred to the PRC where he formerly served as advisor on labour and related matters.

Justice Ministry sources said Major Duopu, while serving as Labour Minister, allegedly obstructed a Justice Ministry inquest into the alleged scandal.

Denial

Mr Duopu, when contacted Monday, denied obstructing any Justice Ministry inquest into the case involving former leaders of the Union.

Matters relating to the alleged union's funds handled during the Duopu administration surfaced last December when the rank and file of the union wrote Justice Minister Isaac Nyeplu accusing their former leadership of allegedly embezzling and misappropriating several thousands dollars of Union's funds.

Workers Dissatisfied

The workers in their letter to Minister Nyeplu expressed dissatisfaction over the manner in which the case was handled by the Labour Ministry.

They also accused the Labour Ministry of denying them justice by obstructing the prosecution of the officials.

An investigation team, headed by Counsellor Flaawgan R. McFarland, was set up last month to establish the authenticity of the criminal allegations levied against the union's leadership.

Preliminary investigations by the team reportedly revealed that the Union President, William K. Sherman, and others, could not account for union's funds estimated at \$62,000.00.

Union President Sherman has, however, denied, the charges.

Sherman and other officials are behind bars as the investigation continues.

Comprehensive Audit

The General Auditing Bureau, upon the request of Justice Ministry, is to conduct a comprehensive audit of the Union's financial books.

Investigation of Mr Duopu is likely to take place after the submission of the audit report, the Justice sources revealed.

CSO: 4700/839

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OVERHAULING SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

The over-haul of the Ministry of Education Scholarship program has begun with the deletion of 57 students from the government foreign scholarship scheme, a source at the Education Ministry disclosed Tuesday.

According to our source, these students all in the U.S. failed to meet the conditions for retaining government scholarship.

It was disclosed that the Liberian Student Counsellor in the United States, Mrs. Esther Kpor had sent a list of 14 students to the Ministry of Education here claiming no knowledge of their whereabouts.

However, our source notes that some have already completed their program of studies but, have just decided to overstay their time for reasons "known to themselves."

Fourty three students according to our source, were scrapped from the foreign scholarship program by authorities of the Ministry of

Education here, while Mrs. Kpor vigilance paid off with another 14; "but this is not the end we are still in the process of over-hauling and more deletions might be made if necessary."

The scholarship-over-haul exercise will not be merely confined to the U.S. but, also Europe or any country with a large concentration of government sponsored students, our source noted.

It was disclosed that some students in Europe have already been dropped from the program however, our source did not say how many. Up to press time the number of students on government scholarship was not disclosed due to the Ministry's current over-haul.

The Ministry's new Director of Scholarship Dr. Gbenyon Natt, a veteran educator told me that in line with its over-hauling program, the Ministry of Education is keeping in constant touch with Liberian Counsellors in Europe and

the United States.

"We have asked the various counsellors to furnish us reports from schools which have scholarship students. This will enable us to determine whether they (students) are specifically meeting up with the government's requirements.

According to him, a criteria has been established wherein a candidate for foreign scholarship will be required to have a pre-conditional grade of three points.

Dr. Natt said since assuming office a month ago, Education Minister has called his attention to the myriad of problems within the scholarship division. An irregularity which he said was baffling "is the tendency of up dating the files of scholarship students."

As an example the Director noted that some students who were given scholarship in 1974 for an undergraduate program are still being carried on the Ministry's scholarship list, although they should have graduated by "at most 1979."

Reasons: "Every year the label on these students file are changed. A 1974 student now have a label indicating that he began the program in 1977."

Dr. Natt said the local scholarship students will not be excluded from the over-haul.

He said with a pre-conditional grade point of 78 percent, students on the local scholarship program, will for the first time have to fill forms and bring in grade reports from their various schools.

Dr. Natt said the measures being taken are for several reasons among which are to have a proper means of identifying each student on the local program and to check up each student's progress.

"Such as how often a student transfer from schools or how many years a student has been on the program.

Source at the Ministry said a deletion of students who have proven unfit for scholarship is also in process for the local program. "Hopefully by next week an authentic list of government scholarship students will be sent to the various schools.

The over-haul of the Ministry of Education's subsidy program comes in line with a recent directive from the Head of State Samuel K. Doe, who ordered a complete over-haul of both the Ministry's Scholarship and Grant an Subsidy Program.

GSA WARNS REPORTER TO AVOID PUBLISHING SCHOOL SUPPLY REPORT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

A Reporter from this paper has received jail threats from the Director General of the General Services Agency, if he dares publish an interview held with Education Ministry Authorities on a GSA 6 months delay of \$46,000 worth of supplies for Public Schools.

Education's Assistant Minister for Administration, Lansana Kromah, on Wednesday disclosed that some public schools will face a dire shortage of school materials during the beginning of the coming academic year due to GSA's inability to make available supplies that were requested since October 1981.

- EMBARRASSING -

Kromah said it was very embarrassing to his Ministry, because, the supplies were needed for the second semester of 1981: "Schools have opened and we still do not

have these things."

But when this Reporter contacted the GSA for a balance in his story, the Deputy Director General of the Agency, Mr. Blamo Nelson, willingly gave an interview, (tape recorded) and explained that his agency was not aware of any problems facing the Education Ministry, as far as its relationship with the GSA.

- NELSON -

However, the level-headed Nelson's attempt at explaining GSA's purchasing procedure proved to be short lived, when his cigar chomping Boss Charles Taylor stormed his (Nelson) office with a barrage of threats; "I beg you do not tolerate this boy, I want to handle this matter myself," he warned his Deputy. The insults and threats continued: "Forget my Deputy, I am the Director General here and I

am telling you that if a story is printed without the knowledge of the Minister of Education or his Deputy on the GSA system, I personally will lock you up."

"This is complete irresponsibility and we cannot tolerate this nonsense," he added, while asking the Reporter out of the office of his Deputy. The complete episode of Taylor's histrionics was recorded apparently unknown to him. The cassette is now in the custody of the NEW LIBERIAN.

Present during Mr. Taylor's "command" performance, were Deputy Director Blamo Nelson, Mr. Horatio Flomoku (a one time reporter from the Liberian Age) and Mr. Tidjani Darrah of the GSA, among others.

In an attempt at getting a fuller story, the Reporter

later contacted Education Minister George Boley, who confirmed what his Assistant Minister (Kromah) had disclosed during a telephone interview.

"The GSA bulk purchasing system is not working. What do they expect of us, to keep quiet?" Major Boley questioned with concern.

He said nearly all Ministries are complaining, because they cannot receive their supplies on time from the General Services Agency. The Minister also expressed surprise that the Director General of the Agency would try to muffle the press and hoodwink the public.

Major Boley said the centralized system of purchasing leaves a lot to be desired by his Ministry, because "we just cannot get our school supplies."

CSO: 4700/839

BAR ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDS UPGRADING OF SUSPENDED CONSTITUTION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

The National Bar Association has said that a new Constitution would not solve the problems facing Liberia, but rather the management of public offices by men and women of trust and confidence.

The Bar asseverated that what went wrong in the country had nothing to do with the Constitution, but rather with the implementation of the principles and precepts embodied in it.

The lawyers who made the proposal Tuesday when they met with the National Constitution Commission at the Monrovia City Hall, said the suspended Constitution is a "good one" with fundamental principles that needed "very little updating and improvement."

They had therefore proposed the upgrading of the suspended Constitution for use in the second republic.

The lawyers suggested that the presidential term of office in the second republic be limited to

a four-year-term, and that the incumbent President be allowed only a second four-year term "if the people so desire."

The legal experts also expressed their "agreement with the substance and wording" of article four under the nonnomenclature, judicial department which, they said, had provisions to ensure an independent judiciary.

On the formation of political parties, the experts called for the retention of the laws that permitted the formation of political parties by any three hundred men or women capable of voting.

The legal practitioners also suggested that several articles including one, three and five be upgraded with respective sections to cope with present day reality.

The further called for the changing of the word "commonwealth" in the preamble, to "republic" and the deletion of "christian" as a qualification to "religion." —LINA

BRIEFS

SOCIAL SECURITY DIRECTOR DETAINED--The Managing Director of the National Social Security and Welfare Corporation, Mr George Bolo, has been detained at the Monrovia Central Prison for his alleged involvement in a \$317,000 misappropriation case at the corporation. Preliminary inquiry into the case got underway at the Ministry of Justice last Friday. Bolo is being investigated along with his Comptroller, Anthony Selma, also reportedly trapped in the misappropriation web. The investigation stemmed from an audit exercise ordered by Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Feb 82 p 1]

WEST GERMAN WATER PROJECT--The superintendent of Grand Cape Mount County, 2nd Lt J. Hezekiah Bowen has given the assurance that the people of his county will offer their full support and cooperation for the implementation of the 2.06 million dollars water project that is to be undertaken in Robertsport City by the government of Liberia and West Germany. Speaking in an interview, Superintendent Bowen noted that the recent negotiations between the two Governments for the construction of the water project was a clear manifestation of the People's Redemption Council's commitment to improve the living condition of the people. West Germany recently signed an agreement in Monrovia for the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation to undertake a 2.06 million dollars water project in Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount County and a 3.5 million dollars water project in Kakata, Gbibi Territory. Superintendent Bowen said that all efforts would be made to ensure the successful completion of the project in his county. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/839

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES CABINET RESHUFFLE

Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] Antananarivo (AFP)--Madagascar's president, Didier Ratsiraka, announced a cabinet shake-up on Friday, 15 January.

Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, who has been in office since 1977, remains in his position. Mr Rokotovao-Razakaboana (financial affairs and planning) and Rarivoson (economic affairs and commerce) lost their cabinet positions. They were replaced, respectively, by Mr Pascal Rakotomavo (financial affairs and planning, which is henceforth directly attached to the office of the president) and Mr Georges Solofoson, the new minister of commerce and industry. These two men previously held the positions of managing director of the Aro insurance firm and chief of staff of President Ratsiraka's civilian cabinet.

Lastly, there were three resignations from the High Revolutionary Council--Charles Ravoajanahary, Sambson Gilbert (to become minister of justice) and Robert Koto.

The previous government had been in place since August 1977 and had the same number of ministers.

By Our East Africa Correspondent

Nairobi--The main upshot of this shake-up--the fourth since the 1975 revolution--was the ousting of the Malagasy government's two principal "technocrats," Mr Rarivoson and Rakotovao-Razakaboana. The former, minister of economic affairs and commerce, had never shown himself to be very enthusiastic about socialism. The latter, minister of financial affairs and planning, had gradually been distancing himself from an experiment he seemed increasingly reluctant to endorse.

These two individuals, trained in the school of economic liberalism, embodied the faction within the governing team that was most critical toward socialist

methods, which had led primarily to scarcity and to the creation of an inflated bureaucracy. They were also opposed to the growing influence of the Soviets and North Koreans on Madagascar.

The removal of Mr Rakotovao-Razakaboana doubtless also relates to more directly political concerns. In the eyes of the Merina middle-class of the high plateaus, who are hostile to the regime, he had over the years come to embody--sometimes over his own protest--the hope for a possible return to economic and political liberalism. It is certainly no coincidence that his dismissal follows by only a few days Mr Ratsiraka's announcement that he intends to seek re-election for another 7-year term as president. By sacking a potential rival, the head of state has clearly signaled that this is not the time for alternation. The former minister was named to the Supreme Council of the Revolution, where he will easily be neutralized.

The cabinet shuffle does not really represent a new episode in the power struggle between the "pragmatists" and the "ideologues." Mr Simon Pierre, a man known for his extremist rhetoric, was removed from his key position as minister of agriculture, where he had been less than a shining success. Mr Ratsiraka has above all brought in men in whom he can trust, who could not be suspected of laxity or disloyalty. An example is the new minister of planning, Mr Georges Solofoson, who showed his loyalty for some years as head of the presidency's civilian cabinet.

The changes in Antananarivo raise at least two questions. Messrs Rarivoson and Razakaboana had the advantage of credibility with international economic circles, particularly the IMF [International Monetary Fund], whose aid is vital for Madagascar. Their departure could complicate the task of a government in need. Finally, it might be asked whether changes of personnel will be enough to cure an economy whose ills are above all structural: agricultural decline, debt, incompetence, and corruption.

9516

CSO: 4719/496

MFM, MFT ECONOMIST ON DEVALUATION

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Mr Olivier Raparison, an economist in the "Red and Expert" technical branch of the MFM/MFT [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime/Militants for the Realization of the Revolution], interviewer, date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] First of all, what do we mean by devaluation?

[Answer] This is when a state voluntarily alters the parity of its currency. By doing this, the state decreases the value in gold of its monetary unit and as a corollary the exchange value of the currency in relation to foreign currencies.

[Question] Why would a state be compelled to devalue its currency?

[Answer] Devaluation can have many causes. For example, a state devalues its currency simply to remain in line with the devaluation adopted by another state, in order to protect its trade and the expansion of its economy. But devaluation may also be an official recognition of an already accomplished deterioration of the state's currency caused perhaps by domestic inflation or by chronic balance of payments problems, and most often by both together. Devaluation thus facilitates a stabilization of the situation, when the economic disorders entailed by those two kinds of problems have become intolerable.

[Question] What effect does monetary imbalance have on consumption?

[Answer] A monetary imbalance does not really influence consumption in the short term except in situations of scarcity, when the public wants to resume its old habits; or in the long term, except when individuals realize they have too much cash in hand. Economic actors then think they are more wealthy and have the impression that they have climbed a rung on the income ladder. They might then suddenly start thinking about buying things, primarily durable goods: autos, houses, etc., which previously they had not hoped to afford. This produces disturbances in the economic machinery.

[Question] Let us go back to devaluation. Can the IMF force a state to devalue its currency?

[Answer] No. It is the state and the state alone that has the sovereign right to devalue its currency. Nevertheless, it is possible that the state in question may have been constrained to make this decision in order to get into a position where it can conform to the financial guidelines imposed by the IMF on a member country who asks its help in resolving its monetary problems.

[Question] Can devaluation improve the economy?

[Answer] Yes. But only if it results in re-creating the conditions for expansion on a sound basis. In other words, it is absolutely necessary for it to be carried out at a time when the economic situation has begun to stabilize, so that there is hope for a substantial improvement in the balance of payments and an abatement of inflation. Otherwise, disaster is guaranteed.

[Question] What is the optimum rate of devaluation?

[Answer] There is no standard optimum. It varies according to the condition of the economy in the country in question. Too small a devaluation does not produce the expected results, while too large a devaluation throws the economic machinery out of gear.

[Question] And reevaluation?

[Answer] It is precisely the opposite of devaluation. In plain words, the state increases the parity of its currency in relation to gold and other foreign currencies.

[Question] Why would a state revalue its currency?

[Answer] To pay less for its imports and its debts.

But reevaluation, like devaluation, is a two-edged sword--because if in fact the state can pay for imports and meet its debt obligations for less, then there is also the risk that its exports may be ruined, because the products it puts on the world market will cost its customers more dearly, and the latter may then turn to other countries to supply their needs.

[Question] Can a reevaluation be successful, and what, in your opinion, is required to make it a success?

[Answer] Yes, reevaluation can be perfectly successful, but in order to understand the conditions for success, one must be in a position to assess what the state can hope to gain by it, in other words, the relative amount gained by paying less for its imports and debts, on the one hand, and the amount lost by the "slackening" caused by a decline in its exports. Then, one must carefully analyze the impact of that "slackening" both on overall economic activity and on the balance of payments.

[Question] Are you personally in favor of devaluation or reevaluation when a country is having monetary problems?

[Answer] No one can make a logical decision on this question without an in-depth analysis of the factors at play at a given point in time. However, I will say that either step can solve a country's monetary problems, if the state's credibility is intact both domestically and internationally.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] At the conclusion of an official visit of a Yugoslav diplomatic delegation to our country, the following joint communique was issued:

At the invitation of his excellency, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM], his excellency, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY], paid an official and friendly visit to the RPM from 27 to 29 January of this year.

During his stay in the RPM, SFRY's federal secretary for foreign affairs laid a floral wreath on the Monument to Mozambican Heroes and visited the Museum of the Revolution.

Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano and Foreign Affairs Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec held official conversations. They thoroughly discussed views on bilateral relations between their two countries and on international questions of concern to both sides. They noted that relations and cooperation between the RPM and the SFRY are successfully developing and expanding and reaffirmed the importance of meetings and the exchange of views at all levels between the two countries.

The RPM minister of foreign affairs informed the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs about the efforts and determination of the Mozambican people, under the leadership of FRELIMO, to overcome underdevelopment in the 1980-1990 decade.

The two parties reaffirmed their mutual interest in the greatest diversification possible in economic cooperation between their two countries. They supported in initiatives by Yugoslav economic organizations in actively participating in RPM's economic development, particularly in sectors involving projects in investment, energy, communications, civil engineering, geology and agriculture and in regional projects connected with development, information, health and scientific research.

The two ministers expressed deep concern over the general deterioration of the international situation, characterized by an ever-increasing use of force and interference in the life of independent and sovereign countries.

They noted that world instability is being aggravated not only by continued intensification of the arms race but also by the fact that crises which affect

the world have not been resolved while new ones continue to emerge; there is also a continuing widening of the gap between north and south and ever-increasing tension in relations between the superpowers and blocs.

The two ministers devoted particular attention to the importance and role of the movement of nonaligned countries in resolving the principle international political and economic problems. They concluded that the policy of nonalignment has been reaffirmed as a strong and independent element of nonadherence to blocs and has itself become a point of assured support and the only alternative for the independence of countries and peoples and the only alternative remaining to avoid a division of the world.

The two ministers stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation among nonaligned countries and their solidarity and unity of action based on the fundamental principles of the nonaligned policy. They felt that any disputes and conflicts among nonaligned countries should be resolved through peaceful means and in accordance with the UN Charter, the OAU and the nonalignment policy.

The two parties repeated their readiness for close cooperation with other non-aligned countries in preparing for the Seventh Summit Conference of the Heads of State of the Governments of Nonaligned Countries to be held in Bagdad in September 1982.

During the conversations special attention was directed toward the problems of Africa, particularly the situation in southern Africa. The two parties noted that southern Africa is becoming a dangerous scene of crisis from day to day, threatening the peace and security not only of the countries in that area but also of those in other areas.

The two ministers strongly condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and attacks by the racist regime of South Africa against its neighboring states as well as the policy of racism and apartheid practiced by the Pretoria regime. They reaffirmed their complete support for the struggle of liberation of the Namibian people and for SWAPO, their only and legitimate representative. Lastly, they stressed the need for immediate measures to be taken to implement the UN plan with respect to Namibia as contained in Resolution 435 decided upon by the UN Security Council.

The two ministers reaffirmed their support of efforts and initiatives aimed at transforming the Indian Ocean into an area of peace.

"In analyzing the Middle East situation, the two parties noted that a just and lasting peace in this area will be possible only if Israel withdraws from all Arab territories taken over in the 1967 war and recognizes the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to establish their own state in Palestine. They reasserted their support for the PLO as the only and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and strongly condemned Israel's recent annexation of the Golan Heights.

"The two parties called for a peaceful and just solution to the present world crisis, so that people everywhere may exercise their sovereign rights and independence and be free to determine their own future.

"In examining the status of international economic relations, the two parties expressed great concern over the difficult situation being experienced by developing countries."

They reaffirmed the need to reach agreement within the context of the United Nations on beginning worldwide negotiations aimed at establishing a new international economic order. The two parties stressed the importance of strengthening economic cooperation between nonaligned countries and other developing countries.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the results obtained during their conversations which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, traditional friendship and mutual understanding.

His excellency, Josip Vrhovec, the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, expressed his profound gratitude to his excellency, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the RPM minister of foreign affairs, for the warm and friendly reception and hospitality given him and his delegation during their stay in the RPM.

Lastly, the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs invited the RPM minister of foreign affairs to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

8568

CSO: 4742/207

BRIEFS

EEC COOPERATION EXPECTED--Official conversations between delegations of the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and the EEC began yesterday in Maputo. The EEC committee arrived in our country yesterday morning and was met at the Maputo Airport by Sergio Vieira, minister of agriculture, and Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and land transport. Sergio Vieira, who is heading our country's delegation in the conversations, said that "EEC's thinking is not unanimous with regard to our area insofar as the political problems of southern Africa are concerned." However, Mozambique is expecting this meeting to produce definite forms of bilateral cooperation, for "people do not cooperate on things which divide them," Minister Sergio Vieira said. Edgar Pisani, commissioner for EEC development and head of the visiting delegation, said, in turn, that his organization is ready to cooperate with the countries of southern Africa to seek a solution to urgent political problems and fruitful cooperation. Shortly after his arrival at the airport, Pisani said that the conversations to be held with the Mozambican officials will be centered around aspects of bilateral cooperation between our country and the EEC within the framework of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]. In addition to the minister of agriculture and the minister of ports and land transport, the Mozambican delegation includes Joaquim Jose Tenreiro de Almeida, secretary of state for fishing, and Fernando Honwana, special assistant to the president of the republic, and other government members. The EEC delegation also includes Victor Allard, Belgian ambassador to the RPM, and Maurice Foley, assistant director general for EEC development. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Feb 82 p 1] 8568

POWER FROM CAHORA BASSA--"Beginning next year, Zambezia Province will receive electric power from Cahora Bassa," Radio Mozambique announced yesterday. The power supply line will follow the Caia-Quelimane-Mocuba route. However, the installation of the line is experiencing certain difficulties due to the rain which has been falling without interruption and making the roads impassable. This project will make the supply of electric power available to various sectors of Zambezia Province and will subsequently provide power to Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Feb 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/207

VERGES ON POSSIBILITY OF LEFT ACCEDING TO POWER NEXT YEAR

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 11 Jan 82 p 12

[Article: "To Prepare for Change in Reunion; Yesterday at the Joint Meeting of the General Committee and the Central Committee of the Reunionese Communist Party (PCR), Paul Verges Stated: '"The Left Can and Must Accede to Power Next Year in Reunion''"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, the General Committee and the Central Committee of the PCR held an important joint session, the first of the year 1982. The work was presided over by our comrade, Lucet Langenier, while the other members of the Secretariat, Paul Verges, Elie Hoarau, Julien Ramin, and Claude Hoarau, also took a place at the rostrum.

After a roll call of the members present, Claude Hoarau, in the name of the Secretariat, gave the introductory work report, which consisted of, to begin with, an analysis of the evolution of the political situation in France.

The essential characteristic of the year 1981 was the ascendancy to power in France of the left, and the forming of a government which includes Communist ministers, Claude Hoarau brought out.

What strikes observers is that the left is inevitably in power for 7 years, probably for 14 years, and possibly for 21 years.

This analysis is based first, on a true appreciation of the evolution of social forces in France; this optimism is then nourished by the positive results already obtained by the new government in the economic area.

Claude Hoarau reviewed the reforms undertaken at this level for the past 6 months. The nationalizations, the new rights of the workers, the increase of SMIC [Interoccupational Minimum Growth Wage], allocations for families, and aid for the handicapped, allowed for a response to the expectations of workers and for an increase in internal consumption. These dispositions expressed themselves by initiating a recovery and a slowing of inflation.

Indeed, these indicators of trends must still be confirmed but they bear witness to the healthy direction the economic evolution of France is taking. And backed by these initial results, the minister of finances and the economy is able to report only 10 percent inflation for 1982. "Here is an element that will be decisive in the political debate," emphasized the speaker.

The administrative and political reforms already taken, or that will be implemented in the coming months, also allow one to hope that the left in France will become more secure since they favor a stronger intervention by workers in politics. The democratic election of the Administrative Council of the Social Security officer, the reform of the Conciliation Board, and the decentralization are moving in this direction.

Definitively speaking, the recorded economic successes, the extension of democracy, and of course, the union of the left in France, ought to gladden Reunionese who are desirous of promoting genuine development in their country.

Reunion has not remained entirely on the fringe of change. And the balance sheet for the last several months incontestably shows some positive aspects. The increases in social aid may be cited, for example, or the improvement in aid to planters, the beginning of a policy of dialogue, or the liberation of FR3 (see below).

Nonetheless, in a global sense the change has not yet occurred, and the right is still in power here; it has not disarmed and is trying to take the political initiative. The demonstration of 11 December, the boycott of the meetings of the general and regional councils, and the last conference of the RPR (Gaullist) illustrate the strategy of tension the right has sought to apply with the goal of opposing Reunionese in the government and the Reunionese among themselves.

It is in this climate that the Council of Minister's decision was announced to hold district elections in March 1982 the same as in France. Claude Hoarau spoke on this subject, of "incontestable withdrawal" by the government, but he specified, the principle of the single assembly remains for the moment the main direction.

But it is obvious that our party and all of the left must here play a motorized role in the process of decentralization. And the interest of Reunion, and that of the Reunionese, demands that the left take power in the country.

Claude Hoarau then insisted upon the necessity of reinforcing the party. After having taken into account certain gaps which have been observed these past months, he stated: "We must considerably improve work methods in the party and be much closer to the masses." To reach this goal the priority tasks were outlined. It requires the [altering] of TEMOIGNAGES, the renewal of cares, and the forming of party cadres. As for our newspaper, it was decided to start an advance payment campaign for subscriptions, and to appreciably increase sales of the Saturday issue.

Furthermore, on the level of party organization, measures were taken to ensure a better control of activities and finances.

Lastly, our party decided to engage in an intense political battle in the upcoming district elections so as to give proof of the growth of its influence, and that of the remainder of the left on Reunion. There is no question, of course, of envisioning, by means of this conference, a leftist majority on the General Council. But these elections are the opportunity for an intense information campaign on the prospects that await us, and they are also the means of reinforcing the trust of the workers in political changes that occur with little pressure.

A discussion was then started on this report, which was widely approved and enriched by the numerous participants. Most of the comrades stressed the need to strengthen TEMOIGNAGES and the party in order to allow the entire left to push ahead to new victories. This was also the tone of the important intervention of Paul Verges. He centered all his remarks around the essential question: "What must we do, we Communists, so that in 9 weeks the left inflicts a severe defeat on the right and thus speeds up its march to power next year, when the new proportional assembly election takes place?"

Here is the prospect that each militant of the PCR must hold in their sights, clearly and permanently, for all their tasks.

Our comrade, the secretary general, showed clearly to all that the left can and must win in the coming district elections. And How: the left can and must progress in seats; the left can and must face the right to retreat, in votes, in percentages, and in seats.

This must be the signal to all Reunionese people that the left is irresistably accelerating its march to power in Reunion, in a single year.

But to do this, Paul Verges said, TEMOIGNAGES and the party must be strengthened at all costs.

We must, said Paul Verges, "...forge a truly revolutionary party, serving the people, and comprised of confessed militants, ever more responsible, never self-indulgent and fully conscious of the historical role that they were called to play in the coming months." After this intercession by Paul Verges, the proceedings were continued in commissions concretely to study the organizational measures to take to prepare for the change. We will of course have the opportunity to come back to this.

An Initial Balance Sheet of the Left on Reunion

Social Measures

- Allocations to families: + 56 percent from 1 July, 1981 (up twofold, plus 25 percent)
- Monthly allocations: + 39 percent beginning 1 January, 1982
- Old age allocations: minimum of Fr 2000 beginning 1 January 1982; for a couple, Fr 3,400 per month

Sugar Cane Growers

Social aid was granted at Fr 25 per ton for small planters. It may be further noted: -reduction of payment delays; -modification of the bonus-penalty formula; -setting up of mixed factory commissions; the election of Angelo Lauret as president president of CIICS [Expansion unknown].

Geranium Growers

Geranium growers should realize an aid of Fr 485 per hectare, and a salvage and reconversion plan will be going into effect quickly.

Policy of Dialogue

This policy was born some weeks after 10 May on the question of price increases. It also prevailed in the employment battle. On these two levels, unavoidably limited but positive results were obtained.

Information

On this level the changes are more significant. Naturally one cannot pass in silence the liberalization of FR3, characterized by a greater respect for the pluralism of information.

It must also be noted that from now on TMOIGNAGES benefits from legal announcements which heretofore had always been denied it, despite the fact that it fulfilled all requisite conditions for them. In short, since the arrival of Mr Michel Levallois, structured and regular relations have been installed between the Prefecture and the entire press.

9802

CSO: 4710/517

EDITORIAL DEFENDS REUNIONESE NATIONAL IDENTITY

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Proud To Be Reunionese"]

[Text] The reactionaries in our country have trouble accepting the beginning of change and taking into account by the government of the history and identity of the Reunionese people.

The celebration on 20 December was the opportunity for the reactionnaires to express their spite and bad faith toward one of the great dates of Reunionese history.

However, the ones most closed-mouthed on such a change, and on progress in respecting Reunionese identity, are those who belong to the old colonial bourgeoisie, the old, white bourgeoisie of Reunion; those who own the wealth of our country and exploit our people.

This is clearly evident in the report presented by Bernard Legros at the RPR (Gaullist) sessions, in which he states: "The PCR [Reunionese Communist Party] seeks to endow the Reunionese man with a history, with a Reunionese language!" Everyone will understand that such ineptitude, such stupidity, thinly disguises the rancor of this representative of the rich whites at seeing that Reunionese history, not solely of European origin, is beginning to be taken into account.

It is this that bothers the colonial bourgeoisie of Reunion. Before now, official history was only the history of rich whites, the history of the bourgeoisie in Reunion.

The bitterness of the whites goes to the limits of racism when Bernard Legros states: "The goal [of the left] is to divide the people, giving priority to those of Indo-African origin."

But who before now divided the Reunionese people, if not the white bourgeoisie? They have exploited the Reunionese, regardless of origin.

It is only simple justice that today Reunionese of African, Malagasian, and Indian origin (who make up the majority of our people) find their just place, little by little in the history of Reunion, and in Reunionese society.

That Legros should feel guilty, since he defends egotistical interests, is obvious.

But we are Reunionese, from Europe, Africa, Madagascar, India, and China; and we are proud to be Reunionese from Europe, Africa, Madagascar, India, and China. And let no one demand that we choose this origin or the other with the aim of dividing us!

The Reunionese have more than 3 centuries of history, during which our people were forged.

It is precisely from this history that they sustain themselves today, so as to move toward expanding and finally to be themselves. And to reassure Legros, it is indeed for a better Reunionese understanding of his history that the Reunionese Communist Party is working for, to move toward the development of our country.

9802

CSO: 4719/517

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS

Week's Visit

Victoria NATION in English 15 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

TWO officials of the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC) call on Mr. Guy Simon, the Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, this morning at the start of a week's visit to the Republic.

Mr. Julio Miro Garcia, a member of the Matanzas Provincial Committee of the CPC, and Mrs. Maria Serra, an official in the CPC Central Committee, arrived in Seychelles yesterday afternoon.

They were met at the airport by Mrs. Sylvette Frichot, member of the SPPF Central Executive Committee and Principal Co-ordinator of the

Front, and the Roberto Valdes Munoz, the Cuban ambassador to Seychelles.

The two Cuban party officials are to hold talks with a delegation from the SPPF Central Executive Committee and to call on the CEC members individually.

Mr. Miro and Mrs. Serra will also visit SPPF branches, meet officials of the National Workers' Union and the Seychelles Women's Association, tour agricultural, community and other development projects, visit the National Youth Service village and tour Praslin.

SAP

Meeting With SPPF Officials

Victoria NATION in English 18 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

A DELEGATION from the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front held talks yesterday morning with the two visiting officials of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Nine members of the 15-strong Central Executive Committee led by Secretary-General Mr. Guy Sinon met in the Maison du Peuple with Mr. Julio Miro, a provincial CPC leader and Mrs. Maria Serra, an official from the CPC Central Committee, who arrived last Sunday for a week's visit.

The two Cuban officials were accompanied by the Cuban Ambassador to Seychelles, Mr. Roberto Valdes.

In the afternoon, the visitors called on the National Execu-

tive Board of the National Workers Union led by National Chairman Mr. Olivier Charles.

The CPC officials have already called on several members of the Front Central Executive Committee individually and more such talks will be held during the rest of the week.

Yesterday's programme for the delegation included the laying of flowers at the Zom Lib memorial to the June 5, 1977 Liberation, and a visit to the Port Glaud SPPF Branch.

Since Monday the two officials have also toured development and education projects.

SAP

CS0: 4700/841

OFFICIALS SATISFIED WITH FERRY SERVICE PROJECT

Victoria NATION in English 13 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ronnie Jumeau]

[Text]

PORT authorities and schooner crews said yesterday they were satisfied with the overall progress of the new ferry services between Mahé, Praslin and La Digue.

After talks last week with generally satisfied SPPF Branch officials on the two neighbouring islands, and closely following progress in the first month of services, senior transport officials said yesterday morning that passengers and schooners were settling down to the new schedule with few problems.

Last December, old faithful *Lady Esme*, the government inner island ferry for 20 years, was "retired" to pass the rest of her days travelling to the nearer outer islands such as the Amirantes.

Since January 1, ferry services have been handled by licensed schooners as it is believed that they can do a better and more economical job by combining these with their cargo runs.

BOON

In fact, said Captain James Ferrari, the Principal Secretary for Transport and Civil Aviation, as the schooners were based on Praslin and La Digue, the new services were a boon to the people of those islands. For example, a Praslinois could catch the schooner at Baie Ste. Anne

at 6 a.m., arrive in Port Victoria about three hours later, attend to business, and return the same day at 1 p.m. or, if he wished, on the 5 p.m. Air Seychelles flight.

In the past, Captain Ferrari continued, the *Lady Esme*, based on Mahé, left from Port Victoria in the morning and a traveller from Praslin arrived at around 5 p.m., too late to attend to any business. He was forced to spend two nights on Mahé if he could not afford the more expensive plane fare back as the *Lady Esme* left on alternate days.

The new arrangements, said the Principal Secretary, were thus a big advantage to farmers on Praslin and La Digue who could now get home the same day in time for evening chores on their farms and plantations. The schooners arrive back at Praslin or La Digue between 4 and 5 p.m. If any vegetables or other produce were shipped to Seycom they were collected the same morning and stored or sold fresh. In the past, with the *Lady Esme* arriving after office hours, the vegetables would not make it to Seycom until the next morning.

Another advantage of the strict schedule, Captain Ferrari said, was that people living in the countryside of Praslin and Mahé, knew what times the boats would leave and could make sure of being on time to catch one.

The services are also a financial help to schooner owners, and, in the long run, will certainly boost the local boat building industry, pointed out Harbour Master Captain Robert Morgan.

Apart from having always been the main freighters of the inner islands, the schooners now have many more passengers than before, the biggest carrying over 30 a trip.

Two schooners do the Praslin service on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays — *La Belle Prasinoise* (32 passengers), and *Louis Alfred* (36). *Rainbow Runner* (15) takes over on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The *Aroha* (20) does the slightly longer La Digue run on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and *La Perina* takes over on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Between Praslin and La Digue there are two charter boats providing daily services also according to schedule.

Apart from these services, the schooners are free to operate as they wish on free days.

Meanwhile, on Praslin, bus timetables have been adapted to the departure and arrival times of the schooners.

The schooners leave Praslin or La Digue at 6 a.m. and return at 1 p.m.. A trip costs R20, compared to Air Seychelles' R80, and most Sey-

chellois agree that in sunny, calm weather it is the best way to travel, especially if the boats cut down on the engines and use their sails. The sails help save fuel and make the trips, especially when there are few passengers, much more economical than the *Lady Esme* ever could.

The skippers of some schooners tied alongside the Long Pier awaiting their departure time told Seychelles Agence Presse yesterday that the new services were a good thing and they were working well. The only problem, said one skipper, was that even if a boat had a full cargo and a full complement of passengers it could not sail until the scheduled time. Other seamen mentioned unco-operative passengers who grumbled on arriving to find the schooners full. "Still", said one skipper, "we have no real complaints."

While tickets are now being sold on board just before the trip, skippers are being en-

couraged to sell tickets in advance, guaranteeing places for later.

One problem acknowledged by both sides and being looked into by the harbour master is that there are not enough vessels on the La Digue run. However, Captain Morgan said, with much more development projects planned for the inner islands, passenger and cargo traffic was expected to increase in the long run, encouraging both the sea transport and boat building industries.

Until this happens, the harbour master is ready to help out with a government boat whenever reasonable increase in passengers warrants it — such as at the beginning and end of school terms when many children travel between the three main islands.

Port authorities, the Praslin and La Digue SPPF Branches and schooner owners would continue working close together to improve services, Captain Ferrari said.

REPORTAGE ON NP SPLIT OVER POWER-SHARING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 pp 2, 6

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

POWER SHARING, or non-power sharing between the Whites of South Africa and the country's Coloureds and Indians, peoples, will be the main issue under discussion at today's crucial Transvaal National party head committee meeting in Pretoria.

The Transvaal NP head committee will, in fact, today for the first time ever, have to take an emphatic decision on whether to share power — no matter to what extent — with Coloureds and Indians, a member of the Transvaal NP hierarchy, told the Citizen yesterday.

The source said the outcome, whether in favour or not in favour of any form of power

sharing, was likely to detrimentally affect on the unity of Afrikanerdom.

Dr Andries Treurnicht and the MPs who walked out of NP's parliamentary caucus will today rigidly defend their view that the NP has no mandate from the electorate to share power.

The three deputy chairmen of the Transvaal congress, Mr Fanie Botha, Mr F W de Klerk and Mr Hendrik Schoeman, will back the motion of confidence in the Prime Ministers' interpretation of party policies — the very issue which lead to this biggest split ever in the ranks of the National Party.

The Prime Minister's equally determined declaration that he would continue to execute policies along the line of "Healthy power sharings", cannot be overlooked and would

naturally form the basis of arguments against those of Treurnicht and his supporters.

The battle lines are thus drawn for perhaps the fiercest infight in the Transvaal NP head committee since 1948.

The Transvaal NP executive held a special meeting in Cape Town yesterday with a view to sort out the agenda for today's head committee meeting.

The anti-Treurnicht group, who attempted to appoint a chairman at yesterday's executive meeting for today's head committee meeting other than Dr Treurnicht, were immediately defeated by the Treurnicht-men who simply insisted that Dr Treurnicht should be the chairman in general discussions.

But they scored a point in getting an important decision that

the head committee would elect its own chairman with regard to issues which affected the person of Dr Treurnicht.

Both sides counted heads for today's head committee meeting and both sides were confident that they would have an easy majority over the other side today.

If the Treurnicht men get a majority of votes today, Dr Treurnicht would have no problems to drive home his standpoint of non-power sharing.

Today's head committee fight would therefore also be a battle for control of the Transvaal National Party, its funds and its organisation.

Since the split in the parliamentary caucus on Wednesday it was noticeable that the measure of bitterness among the Treurnicht supporters increased, while there was an exceptionally calm and controlled atmosphere among the vast majority who stayed with the Prime Minister.

Together with Dr Treurnicht, 22 MP's left the caucus. One of them, Mr Dirk Poggenpoel, of Beaufort West yesterday issued an apology to the Prime Minister and returned to the caucus.

Mr Poggenpoel said he, at the moment of vote in the caucus, did not fully realise what it

was all about, and he "Thanked the Prime Minister for the opportunity to him and other to come to their senses."

If the other side wins, Dr Treurnicht could be expelled from the party.

The Transvaal NP head committee has the power to 'expel without giving reasons' any member of the Transvaal NP.

But it was not clear yesterday whether either the Treurnicht men or those who remained in the parliamentary caucus were planning a dramatic step, such as the immediate expulsion of those who voted against them.

It's a Lie, Says Dr T.

CAPE TOWN. —
"Speculation in the Press that I supported Dr Jan Grobler's editorial calling for a "one-government system" during a Cabinet meeting, was a downright lie," Dr Andrius Treurnicht, Minister of State Administration, and Transvaal NP leader, said yesterday.

Dr Treurnicht, who briefly spoke to Pressmen after yesterday's special executive meeting of the Transvaal NP, was asked if a report were true which stated he, in fact during a Cabinet meeting, had fully accepted the controversial Nat 80s editorial statement of Dr Jan Grobler, the NP's chief information

officer, "that it was natural that there could be only one government in a country."

He said he was not prepared to say more about what had happened at the Cabinet meeting, apart from saying the speculation was a "downright lie".

"But if I'm challenged about what I said (at the Cabinet meeting), I will reveal the true facts," he said. An allegation like that could only come from the Cabinet.

"In my mind there is no misunderstanding about what I said or did not say.

"In some heads the mechanics might be wrong, not in mine."

Backing From Natal

PIETERMARITZBURG. — The Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, yesterday came out strongly in support of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in his clash with Transvaal National Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht.

In a brief statement the Administrator said he "rejected with contempt" the standpoint

of Dr Treurnicht and his lieutenants.

Reacting to the statement of the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr B J Vorster, the Administrator said Mr Vorster should keep his views to himself and to realise "that his time of power and influence is over. I totally reject his preconceived view of the political situation." —

Dr T Rejects TvL NP Report

CAPE TOWN. — Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal National Party leader, whose political future is to be decided in Pretoria today, yesterday rejected a statement of the three deputy-chairmen of the Transvaal National Party, Mr FW de Klerk, Mr Hendrik Schoeman and Mr Fanie Botha, that he had created a wrong impression about the real issue at stake.

"I think I know very well what everything was about," Dr Treurnicht said.

The three deputy-chairmen said in a statement in Cape Town they regretted Dr Treurnicht had attempted to create the

wrong impression regarding the real issue at stake.

They said it was unnecessary and not in the interests of the NP, that an impression had been created that deep-rooted differences on principle existed.

They also said it was unfair comment that the Prime Minister and 101 other caucus members had deviated from party policies.

The statement said the real issue at stake was the failure of Dr Treurnicht and the other dissidents to accept the Prime Minister's role as final interpreter of the NP's policy and his final responsibility to the NP's party congresses.

TODAY's meeting of the Transvaal National Party head committee is a crucial one, since it will determine who will control the party in this province.

If Dr Treurnicht were to do so, then the situation would arise in which the leading provincial party (the National Party is a federal organisation) would be in the hands of the faction that opposes the Prime Minister in his interpretation of National Party policy.

The party organisation, its finances and its political clout would then be ranged against the Prime Minister.

On the other hand, if the pro-PW Botha group, which includes all the Transvaal Cabinet Ministers except Dr Treurnicht and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, were to gain control of the party, Dr Treurnicht and his supporters may find themselves out of the Transvaal party.

They would either have to remain in Parliament as independents, form a new party, or join up with the Afrikaner Right-wing parties like the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party and Aksie Eie Toekoms. Not immediately, perhaps, but the pressure in time would make the idea of a united Right-wing front almost irresistible.

Whichever way the vote goes today, that will not be the end of the story.

Afrikanerdom has split right down the middle.

What has brought this state of affairs about is the very nature of the challenges that face the volk as it watches many of its ingrained political ideals crumble.

There are the Afrikaans speakers — and the nearly 200 000 votes which the HNP received in the general election last year show they are a very substantial number — who believe that to concede anything more to the Blacks is a sure way of ensuring that the Whites do not survive.

They still believe that South Africa can be run exclusively by the Whites — and that the Blacks need only be given such rights as will enable them to express their aspirations in their own areas in "White" South Africa, in the homelands and in independent Black States.

The Whites must remain baas, in the view

of the Herstigtes. The Whites must maintain their sovereignty at all costs, in the view of the Treurnichites.

Against this is the verligte approach that the Whites must join with the Indians and Coloureds, who have no homelands, in a political set-up in which the three communities can have one Parliament, with three chambers, with a Council of Ministers.

Will this lead to a diminution of White power and eventually to the destruction of White sovereignty?

The Treurnichites think it will, especially as the Prime Minister has talked of "healthy power sharing", the words "power sharing" being anathema to Afrikaners who have been taught over the years that apartheid, baasskap or separate development is the only policy which can ensure the survival of the volk and of the country.

Talk of one government for South Africa and of "healthy power sharing" is the immediate cause of the split, but Afrikanerdom is deeply divided on where it and the country should be, or should go, in these challenging, dangerous times in which we live.

Thus today's meeting will decide what happens to the Transvaal National Party, but it will not finally resolve the conflict within the volk.

The fact that former Prime Minister and State President Mr John Vorster has entered the battle on the side of Dr Treurnicht shows the nature and seriousness of the fight.

The dispute will go on, at the party congresses and beyond, since what is at stake is the very heart, soul and direction of the volk.

Unless there is reconciliation, the volk will be as divided as it was in the days of Hertzog, Smuts and Malan.

And if there is no leader of vision to bring the volk together again, and to give the country the strength of purpose that it requires, we will have a fragmented ruling "tribe" at a time when this country needs a strong Government and the volk knows where it stands, provides the cornerstone of national unity, and determines the direction in which the country can and should go.

HEUNIS REAFFIRMS GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT TO REMOVE DISCRIMINATORY LAWS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 4

[From the Parliament page]

[Text]

THE Government was committed to the removal of discriminatory laws but the tempo and scope of reform would be determined by the broad interests of the entire population, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Order and stability were necessary conditions for reform, he said during debate on a motion calling for the appointment of a multi-racial commission to review all discriminatory legislation.

The motion was proposed by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands).

"The tempo and scope of reform will be determined by the broad interests of the population as a whole and if removal of a regulation would lead to destabilisation or ineffective government, we would not be prepared to remove it," Mr Heunis said.

"In the situation in our country, complex as it is, there are a multiplicity of interests. We have no choice but to have legislation which differentiates between various groups in order to reconcile these diver-

gent interests."

Healthy group relations were a condition for peaceful evolution in the social, political and economic spheres and it was essential for the rights and privileges of each group to be protected.

Mr Heunis said it was important to distinguish between measures which differentiated between people and groups and measures which discriminated.

Differential measures were for the sake of people, while discriminatory measures were at their cost.

In South Africa differential legislation was necessary because of the different levels of development and the different cultures of the country's various peoples.

Discriminatory measures had to disappear.

It was not necessary to appoint a commission such as was desired by Dr Boraine because it was within the ambit of the President's Council — a multi-racial body appointed by the Government — to review all legislation. — Sapa.

POWER-SHARING in South Africa would have to include Blacks as well as Coloureds and Asians, and would necessitate the removal from the statute books of laws that discriminated on the grounds of race, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Finlands) said yesterday.

He was introducing a private member's motion calling on the Government to recommend to the State President the appointment of a multiracial commission of inquiry to review all legislation "with a view to the removal therefrom of all provisions discriminating on the grounds of race, colour or sex".

Dr Boraine said South Africans had the right to know where the Government stood on the central issue of power-sharing. There was considerable confusion about this matter, he said, and quoted

from Hansard speeches made by Nationalists and from a National Party pamphlet explaining the proposed new constitutional changes regarding power-sharing.

He quoted the National Party member for Benoni, Mr Chris Bencken, who had said in 1980: "We on this side of the House reject power-sharing . . . we stand for a system of the division of power."

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, was quoted as having said: "Power-sharing is not the policy of the National Party" in 1980 and 1981 in reply to questions on whether he believed in power-sharing. "No, do not talk nonsense," he said.

The pamphlet stated that the Government did not believe in sharing power.

"It is very tricky for us inside and outside to understand what is going on inside the

party," Dr Boraine said.

"You can't move away from discrimination unless you have genuine power-sharing. You can't have genuine power-sharing if you as a small White minority decide the Coloured people will forever be outside of the decision-making process.

Any law which put a man of colour at a disadvantage was discriminatory, Dr Boraine said, and should there be a multiracial commission of inquiry into legislation he had no doubt many Acts would come under consideration for repeal or radical amendment.

These included the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act, the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, the National Education Policy Act, the Internal Security Act, the Prohibition of Political Interference Act and pass legislation.

IMPACT OF INTEREST HIKE ON FARMERS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 8

[Text]

THE increase in Land Bank interest rates could be the last straw financially for many farmers — and will escalate growing resentment in the agricultural community over "over-protection" by the Government of other industries.

At the least the increase is expected to result in yet a further ripple-effect jump in produce prices.

Agricultural experts in Pretoria say the farming community is feeling increasingly that it is being exploited by the authorities and is being made continual prey to "unfair" price increases granted to supplies, particularly of implements and commodities such as fertilisers.

Mr Johan Willemse, economist of the SA Agricultural Union, said yesterday the increase in Land Bank interest rates to come into force from Monday, would mean the "almost complete" end to benefits enjoyed by

farmers for financing specific needs.

"It is a serious shock to agriculture, particularly where the benefits of agriculturally adapted financing is drastically and rapidly phased out and where this is due to pressure exercised by interested parties outside agriculture," he said.

He backed to an extent criticism of farmers who claim they are "paying up for over-protection of other industries".

He said the union "hopes the financing advantages enjoyed by new industries and smaller enterprises will be seriously studied — as well as tariff protection of non-strategic industries."

The Agricultural Union, through its commodity committees and affiliations, would insist that the Government allow farmers to recover their increased costs by means of higher product prices.

"Farmers who are unable to recover increased costs and who find themselves in a financial crisis caused by the doubling of interest rates within less than a year will have to be

aided by the Government.

"And we in the union will have to look seriously at alternative financing possibilities for agriculture," Mr Willemse said.

A Land Bank spokesman confirmed details of the actual increases, which apply to the bank's short-term rates.

He said it had been decided to increase the rate of interest charged on existing as well as future cash credit accounts — seasonal loans — to co-operatives and regulatory boards.

Thus, on all cash credit accounts on which interest is presently paid at a rate of 13,5 percent the rate is increased to 15 percent, except where members debts were financed under cash credit accounts.

In all cases where members were financed under cash credit accounts the rate of interest for the debts had been increased from 13,5 percent to 15,5 percent.

The adapted rate of interest would be increased from 14,5 percent to 16 percent he said.

BUTHELEZI GETS POLICE APOLOGY OVER DOG'S NAME

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

THE South African Police had apologised to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, for the naming after him of a watchdog kept at the Ingwavuma police camp, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said.

Replying to a question by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea), Mr Le Grange said the SA Police had received a complaint from the Chief Minister of KwaZulu about the name of a dog owned by the police at Ingwavuma.

"The chief Minister registered a strong protest and asserted that he regarded it as an insult, not only to himself but to the entire Zulu nation and Black people in general.

"The matter was immediately investigated and the following facts emerged:

"The dog in question came to the police camp in November 1981 in a state of starvation and was immediately adopted and cared for by the men stationed there at the time.

"It soon developed into an alert and fearless watchdog and was perhaps for this reason named after the Chief Minister.

"The dog did not belong to any specific policeman and as the members at this camp are changed at regular intervals, it could not be ascertained with whom the name originated.

"I am sure no offence was intended and that there was no malice or ill-will towards the Chief Minister.

"I may add, however, that it is not uncommon for dogs or other pets to be named after prominent people.

"The apologies of the South African Police have been conveyed to the Chief Minister and it is trusted that he will accept them in this spirit."

Mr Le Grange added that the dog had been destroyed on the initiative of the present occupants of the camp to avoid further possible unpleasantness. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/847

GENERAL MALAN: DEFENCE 'NOT ONLY BY WHITE MEN'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

CLOCOLAN. — The permanent defence force and present number of national servicemen could no longer guarantee the public's safety, the Minister of Defence, General Malan, said yesterday.

In a speech read on his behalf at the opening of the Clocolan agricultural show, General Malan said that the responsibility for the defence of the country could not be confined to the White men of the country.

"It is the task of a National Defence Force (Volkswaermdag)," he said.

"The writing is on the wall for a more comprehensive national service system, the details of which will be announced shortly."

To counter the threat against the country effectively and to achieve peace in South Africa, it had become imperative that each citizen

became involved, in one way or another, in the process of countering the onslaught which faced the country.

"The permanent force and the present number of national servicemen are no longer capable of guaranteeing your safety," General Malan said.

One of the essentials in war was to act timeously and effectively. To wait for the enemy to gain the initiative would be disastrous as so many countries which waged war on terrorists had learnt to their detriment.

"The communist instigators have taken note that there is an evolutionary process taking off in South Africa to provide for the political needs of all its people — a process which will further improve stability and destroy the breeding ground for anarchy." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/847

DETAILS ON OPPENHEIMER REPORT GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

THE interlinked political and economic situation in Zimbabwe has now reached a crucial stage — perhaps the most crucial since its independence in 1980.

This was said yesterday by Mr Harry Oppenheimer in his report as national chairman of the South African Institute of International Affairs, at the biennial meeting of the executive council.

He warned that it would be wrong for South Africa to harp only on the negative factors, and called on South Africa to rather recognise the positive aspects of Zimbabwe's performance as an independent state.

"By building on existing links between the two states, South Africa can make a contribution to regional stability and minimise the effects of strong political differences," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He pointed out that the situation in Zimbabwe had "deep" implications for South Africa and that the South West African issue remained of prime importance to our foreign policy.

"Namibia will provide in part the key to South Africa's political fortunes in the years ahead," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He said that the Reagan Administration had brought new initiatives, on the part of the so-called contact group led by the United States, to find a solution.

"These new initiatives, under the general rubric of Security council resolution 435, are aimed at trying to restore the momentum of the initiative which was lost at the abortive Geneva talks early in 1981," he said.

Mr Oppenheimer pointed out that there were, however, a number of "hurdles" in the way of a settlement which were of concern to South Africa.

He named South Africa's view of the Soviet threat to its region as one of these "hurdles", and said that it was clear that the danger of this threat would be considerably increased by a Swapo victory in SWA.

"It may be that this question is exaggerated in the mind of the average White, but it is a factor nonetheless," he said.

Linked to this, he mentioned the view which regarded Swapo as an extremist organisation which would oppress Whites and disrupt the economy of

SWA.

Constrained

"What we need to realise, however, is that Swapo is not a monolithic body of ideologues. If Swapo comes to power in Windhoek it will be seriously constrained both by economic problems and by the extensive power which South Africa can bring to bear on it," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He said that the settlement process that led to an independent Zimbabwe should have reminded proponents of the "new realism" of the constraints of the sympathies of conservatives.

"No government, however conservative, can have normal relations with South Africa until apartheid is replaced by a more equitable political and economic system," he said.

CSO: 4700/847

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PRISONERS IN MILITARY JAILS--A total of 577 people were detained in South African Defence Force detention centres, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in a written reply to a question yesterday. Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) asked the Minister to list the offences for which the men had been detained. He replied that 312 had been detained for refusing to undergo military training in the Citizen Force or Commando, 207 for being absent without leave, eight for housebreaking and theft, four for possessing dagga and the rest for a number of other offences. These figures had been valid on February 16. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 4]

WHITES AT BLACK UNIVERSITIES--A total of 111 White students were at present studying at Black universities, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), he said there were 53 White students at the Medical University of Southern Africa, 27 at Fort Hare, 24 at the University of the North and seven at the University of Zululand. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 4]

INDIAN COUNCIL BACKS BOTHA--Durban--The crisis in the National Party had a sequel at the South African Indian Council meeting in Durban yesterday when members on both sides of the house pledged their solidarity with Prime Minister P.W. Botha in the feud. In a snap debate on the right-wing rebellion, the leader of the National People's Party, Mr A. Rajbansi, and members of the opposition Democratic Party favoured support for Mr Botha on the basis of his commitment to political reform. Mr Rajbansi said it was clearly evident the issue of power sharing proposed for Whites, Coloureds and Indians precipitated the breakaway. The leader of the opposition, Mr J.B. Patel, said it was hard to predict the consequences of the split, but said the Indian people also had a role "in shaping the destiny of the country." Some divisional executives of the National Party in the Transvaal met yesterday morning to discuss political differences in the party and some will meet today after the head committee meeting in Pretoria. Others will meet on Monday.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 8]

RULES FOR REPORTERS--Procedures for the admission of the news media to Provincial Council meetings in Pretoria have been revised, according to the Transvaal Provincial Council's public relations officer. In future, members of the news media wanting to attend council meetings will have to apply at least 14 days beforehand to the chief of Security Services. Those who do not have the necessary permission will be refused entrance.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 7]

RATIONING ENDS--From Monday cement will no longer be subject to rationing. The cement marketing organisation had announced that there has been a marked improvement in the supply of cement and that shortages were no longer being experienced. Rationing was imposed in September last year because of unusually heavy demand, and 30 000 tons of cement had to be imported from the republic of China.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 2]

DETAINEE'S HEALTH--The Port Elizabeth trade unionist, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, who was recently detained, was under psychiatric observation and treatment in the Johannesburg Hospital, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), Mr Coetsee said Mr Gqweta's family had not been notified of his hospitalisation by the South African Police. When they located the family in Ciskei on February 15, it transpired that they had already been informed through an unknown source. Mr Gqweta's brother and daughter visited them twice during February. His physical condition had been described as good by the doctors, the Minister said. His mental condition was improving and he was undergoing treatment. In a supplementary question Dr Boraine asked the Minister if he was aware of newspaper reports which described Mr Gqweta's condition as almost unrecognisable by his own brother. "How is it possible for a man in very good health after a short term in detention to be put in a psychiatric ward?" he asked. The Minister said he was aware of the reports but he also knew that many reports were exaggerated for sensational effect.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 4]

MRS MANDELA BAN EXTENDED--A notice banning Mrs Winnie Mandela from attending gatherings for a further five years until December 31, 1986 appeared in the Government Gazette yesterday. Notice was also given prohibiting David Frank Johnson of Glyn Thomas House, Baragwanath, from attending gatherings until October 31, 1986 and withdrawing a similar prohibition notice served on Ashlatha Ramballa.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/847

NEED TO STORE STRATEGIC FOOD RESERVES STRESSED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

SWAZILAND needs strategic food reserves as a disaster preparedness measure, the Minister of Finance, Mr. James Simelane told Parliament yesterday.

Mr Simelane said maize silos had to be constructed in strategic points in the country to prepare for times of famine.

"When the political climate becomes stormy, aid can be assured when we have proper storage facilities," Mr. Simelane said. "We need to be prepared for all possibilities.

"We need not wait until the development of a food crisis to do this, he said. "The Sahara experience

need not be repeated here."

Mr. Simelane said when aid came to the Saharans during the famine, food fell into the hands of a few greedy people who enriched themselves at the expense of their own people. For this reason, a political upheaval followed.

He was supporting a Bill requesting Parliament to empower him to negotiate for a E1.7 million loan from a South African industrial corporation.

Mr. Simelane said the controversy which followed the Bill's introduction in Parliament took him by surprise.

He said the plan includes the construction of a central reserve at Matsapa with the capacity to store 12,000 tons of maize. Satellite silos are planned for each district.

If the Bill goes through, a parastatal organisation will be set up to manage these food reserves. There would be a project manager at the central reserve to be assisted

by two operators of conveyor belts and five workers.

Defended

The district reserves would each be managed by an operator assisted by two workers. Each area would have a seven ton truck to collect maize from producers.

Mr. Simelane strongly defended the Bill answering each criticism point by point.

He said unless maize farmers were ensured of proper storage and marketing of their products they would continue to be attracted towards other agricultural crops.

As long as rural agriculture is encouraged by the construction of these silos, there can be no hope of arresting the rural-urban migration.

He said this would create employment opportunities in the rural areas and improve the standard of living. "These storage facilities are a prerequisite

of this achievement," he added.

'Absurd'

On the argument that the country suffered drought and storms which damaged crops meteorological records show that these disasters indicate that such disasters occur only once in 10 years.

"To abandon a project of this nature because of natural disasters would be absurd," he said.

He said the pre-independence storage tanks were unsuccessful because the inflow of maize was not properly monitored as it will be when the new project begins.

With regard to the argument that the money would be better spent on subsidising rural farmers, Mr. Simelane argued that "economic realities have shown that this is not always a wise idea. If you subsidise the produce you need to subsidise the consumer as well."

PROPOSAL TO BORROW FROM SOUTH AFRICAN CORPORATION CRITICIZED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

A PROPOSAL that Swaziland should borrow E1.7 million from a South African corporation was bitterly criticised in Parliament yesterday.

The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Finance Mr. James Simelane, who was asking to be empowered to borrow the money from the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa.

The money is being sought to build "maize storage silos in strategic areas."

Speakers complained that:

THE HOUSE has never discussed these silos before and now it is urgently being asked to authorise the raising of a loan to construct them.

THE TERMS of the loan were too high — calculated at a total of E255,000 — in total payment "from tax payers money."

TOO MUCH money has already been spent on unprofitable projects, such as the Rural Development Areas and the purchasing of farms by government which are not being profitably utilised.

MAIZE storage facilities were constructed in the 1950s, but they proved a total failure and they are now idle.

SWAZILAND has a shortage of maize and maize products, particularly this year when more than E500,000 worth of maize was destroyed by storms in Mhlangatsha

and there was a drought in the lowveld.

Costly

"It goes without saying that silos are needed, but what are we going to fill them with? The terms are terribly costly," Mr. S.M. Dlamini said.

"Is this loan for the benefit of our people or is it for the benefit of our neighbours?" Mr. A.S. Dlamini asked.

"How long are we going to spend our efforts working for other people rather than our own?" he continued.

"I don't think this will be acceptable to the people who pay tax," he said.

Mr. L.C. Von Wissell moved that the Bill should be thrown out of the House.

"This house is being asked to authorise the raising of a loan on a

principle that has never been discussed and accepted."

Mr. Von Wissell said the minister's request raises a number of questions which were not covered in his preamble.

"If this money was to be spent to subsidise small farmers and improve rural agriculture I would not negate it," Mr. E.P. Mamba said. "It would be an illusion to spend large sums of money on silos," he added.

He pointed out that borrowing money from South Africa might prove harmful to the country's image among fellow SADCC states.

Dr. G.M. Msibi supported the Bill, but criticised the Minister for not furnishing details. He stated the construction of these silos would help encourage more people to grow maize.

NEW MISSIONARY AGENCY SET UP

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

HIS MAJESTY, King Sobhuza, has approved the establishment of a local branch of a Southern African Christian Missionary Rural Development Agency.

Called the Africa Co-operative Action Trust, the group's aims are to help rural communities increase their food production and employment opportunities.

The chairman-elect of the Swaziland branch, Dr. Samuel Hynd has requested members to "lay the solid foundation for an on-going self help rural development programme" and to "spread the propaganda to the various communities" around the country.

The organisation was born in 1976 "because of a real concern about the future of Southern Africa," according to an information brochures published by the organisation.

Innocent

According to the information booklet, as result of the political crisis which rocked South and South West Africa in 1976, the loss of life of innocent

people, economic instability, unemployment and increased hunger sparked off a mass concern from committed christian businessmen and the ACAT group was jointly established "to help teach fellow countrymen to grow better crops to feed themselves and their families adequately."

The statement says: "We commence and concentrate our rural development programmes at grass root levels. A good foundation at grass roots level will support future development programmes. For development to take place at grass roots the people must be able to feed themselves."

At the initial meeting of the local branch members, Dr. Samuel Hynd informed members that the establishment of the branch

establishment of the branch had received the blessings of His Majesty.

It was disclosed that the Ministry of Home Affairs was expected to send a representative to join the group. The elected Secretary, Mrs. Ayfinah Dlamini is to send letters to

individuals churches requesting for their participation.

The organisation has also approached the headquarters in South Africa for financial assistance towards their initial funding.

The Chief of Kaphunga Community in the Shiselweni District Mr. S. Dlamini indicated that his people were willing to act as a pilot project by providing land. "They are ready to start immediately," he told the meeting. He added that since the people at Kaphunga were willing to start in the next ploughing season, it was necessary to try and speed up the planning.

It was then decided that Dr. Hynd would communicate with the headquarters to ask for a liaison officer to visit the new branch for action.

The organisation is to form up a Board of reference who will in turn, choose the Board of Trustees.

A national director was felt necessary and the Campus Crusade for Christ has been requested to assist in this plan.

ROYAL SWAZI RENTS BOEING 737

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

ROYAL Swazi Airways will begin using a rented Mozambican Boeing 737 on its regular routes from Monday.

The aim is to test the suitability of the jet on the routes.

Announcing this yesterday, Royal Swazi Airways chief executive Dan Langeler said the jet had been on loan by the Mozambican airlines for a three-week trial to replace the South African Viscount which is being used at present.

Mr. Langeler said the Viscount, which was obtained temporarily as a replacement for the Royal Swazi Fokker F28 jet damaged in the unsuccessful coup attempt in the Seychelles, had proven "unsuitable" for the routes.

"The Viscount is being returned to Johannesburg for maintenance," he said.

Mr. Langeler said Mozambican aircraft would be manned by a local crew, with assistance where necessary by Mozambican cabin staff. "The aim is to

continue to give our passenger the Royal Swazi Service," he said.

He added that two members of the cabin crew had already undergone training in flying a 737 aircraft. "Eight of our girls will be leaving on Monday for training," Mr. Langeler said.

He said the loan had been made under the umbrella of the Southern African Development Conference Committee, in which Mozambique was charged with the transport and communications programme.

Mr. Langeler also disclosed that negotiations were currently being made to lease a separate Boeing 737 from one of two African aircraft carriers. If successful, he said, the talks would soon be completed and the aircraft would start operations in May.

Asked why no plans had been made to buy another aircraft, Mr. Langeler said: "We are waiting for the final reports on our Fokker and only after they have been presented can any considerations be made."

MUNDIA ADMITS ALL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS HAVE FAILED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Munda yesterday admitted in Parliament that all Zambia's public service commissions have lamentably failed and need over-hauling if they are to regain their credibility.

In a policy statement during a debate on Personnel Division, he said the Police and Prisons Service Commission, Public Service Commission and Teaching Service Commission were riddled with dishonesty, laziness, inefficiency and discrimination.

"As I said in my contribution on the service commissions, namely, Public Service Commission, Teaching Service Commission and Police and Prisons Service Commission; these institutions must work hard and honestly to serve all sections of the community without discrimination to earn themselves credibility among the people."

Although as head of Government, his task was neither to criticise nor praise any particular institution but to guide and mould, it was true these commissions had failed to deliver the goods.

He said he hoped that the Administrative Commission of Inquiry would come up with recommendations to help turn the civil service into an efficient body, capable of meeting all the hopes and expectations of the 73 tribes of Zambia.

CSO: 4700/854

ZAMBIA AIDING SWAZILAND TO REVIEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 25 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

MANZINI, Swaziland. — Zambia is among other African countries trying to assist Swaziland review its policy and strategy for rural development and decentralisation.

This was revealed by Dr Godwin Muyoba, principal of the President's Citizenship College who led a two-man Zambian team which attended a 12-day seminar in Mbabane as consultants.

Dr Muyoba was accompanied by Mr Frederick Siame, an official in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

Speaking at Msapa airport, before leaving here on Monday, Dr Muyoba said the seminar which started on February 10 was organised by the Pan-African Institute for Development in conjunction with the University of Swaziland.

He said Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania and Ghana attended as consultants on the formulation of a strategy that would lessen Swaziland's dependence on South Africa.

Dr Muyoba explained that at present Swazi

farmers were producing a lot of maize but millers preferred to buy maize from South Africa. This also applied to other businessmen dealing in other products as well.

He said the government there felt that perhaps they were not using a correct approach in rural development and that was why it called on other countries to help frame an applicable strategy.

"I think the seminar achieved its objectives because we have been able to assist Swaziland in designing a strategy for rural development," said Dr Muyoba.

He added that Zambia was aware of the kingdom's problems but "we think they can do a little bit more than what they have done in terms of sale of products."

The trade between Swaziland and South Africa involved no foreign exchange as they both use the Rand.

On decentralisation, Dr Muyoba said Swaziland was trying to learn how other countries have managed to decentralise power and resources. — Zana

MPs CALL FOR SCRAPING OF MINISTRY OF NATIONAL GUIDANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

MEMBERS of Parliament yesterday called for the scrapping of the Ministry of National Guidance charging that it was useless and a drain of public funds.

Its minister **Mr Arnold Simuchimba** was warned by Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly **Mr Raphael Chota** against "taking Parliament for granted".

This was at the height of a debate under the vote for the ministry when MPs, among other things, said the governors in the ministry were "residues", a word Mr Chota endorsed.

Mr Simuchimba, rising to answer some of the charges levelled against his ministry, said MPs made the charges "out of ignorance and malice" and he refused to withdraw the word "ignorance" even when advised to do so.

Mr Chota again rose to advise Mr Simuchimba to use parliamentary language in his submissions.

"The honourable minister for National Guidance should not take the House for granted because members of the House are making submissions from

what they know in order to help the Government improve the ministry," he said.

Leading the attack, **Mr Lloko Mbaimbal** (Kalabo) said the ministry was a "dumping ground" for indisciplined governors who could not make a grade elsewhere.

The Party and its Government should abolish the ministry and assign Mr Simuchimba to a new ministry "say that of fisheries and bees".

Mr Palakasa Chiwaya (Chililabombwe) alleged that "all" the governors who had been sent to Chililabombwe from the ministry since 1975 had been smugglers and did nothing about propagating the philosophy of Humanism.

He felt the funds and a minister given to the ministry could be put to better use in other departments of the Party and its Government.

Mr Webster Calpale (Luwingu East) said although the ministry had been established as an educational wing on the philosophy of Humanism, the quality of people sent to it left much to be desired.

Failed

The ministry had only been created to pay salaries for a group of people who had failed to make a grade in the places they had been placed before moving to the ministry.

Mr Gaslan Phiri (Chadiza) said he wished to express concern at the number of governors who had been "heaped" at Freedom House with no work to do. But Mr

Webster Lamba, MP and governor for Kalulushi asked in a point of order whether the word "heaped" was appropriate since it had implications that governors were "rubbish or sand."

Ruling on the point of order, Mr Chota said Mr Phiri was in order because he might have visited Freedom House and found that about five governors had been put in one office, which was no good.

Continuing with his contribution, Mr Phiri said the ministry wasted public funds because it only bought Humanism posters. He suggested governors in the ministry should be put in charge of funerals of Party cadres.

Circulars

In an interjection at one time, Mr **Daniel Munkombwe** (Choma) said the ministry had no other jobs apart from printing circulars of "know your enemy." This sent the House roaring with laughter.

Mr Sebastian Kapalu (Livingstone) said the ministry was misleading the nation. Instead of giving proper guidance because it "believes talking about marriages and chisungu (initiation ceremonies) was dealing with socialism and Humanism."

The ministry, he added, was now regarded by the Party and its Government as a dumping ground for "useless things."

Mr Kapalu said the title of governors in the ministry was too high for them. And he urged the Party and its Government to think of a less honouring title.

But Mr Simuchimba dismissed allegations that his ministry was a "dumping ground" and instead urged MPs to appreciate the work it was doing.

Because his ministry did not publicise some of its activities, like reporting erring leaders, was not a sign it was a useless organisation.

DECISION TO COLLECT TWO TAXES IN YEAR 'DETRIMENTAL' TO RECOVERY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government decision to collect two taxes in a year as contained in this year's Budget is detrimental to the country's economic recovery.

And chief executive of the Zambian Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom) Mr Humphrey Samuchapi warned in Lusaka yesterday that many companies would be forced to close down or lower production levels if the Government "stuck to its guns."

"There is no doubt that some of the firms will be forced to close down or reduce volume of production because of cash flow problems which will arise."

Zincom had already made its representations to the Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane on the issue, but he declined to give details.

"We have now left the matter in the hands of the Government and we will wait and see what comes out of it."

But chairman of industry in Zincom and prominent Kitwe businessman Mr Murray Sanderson expressed similar views last week when the association met Mr Musoko-

twane and commissioner of taxes Mr Lazarus Bwalya to discuss the Budget proposals.

In a statement released after the meeting, Mr Sanderson said Zincom emphasised the grave consequences bound to result from collecting two years' tax in a single year.

This was because most businesses simply would not be able to find the money to pay, unless they severely cut back on their operations.

At the meeting Zincom responded to the minister's invitation to put forward specific suggestions in writing which included the spreading of tax for 1981/82 over a period of three years.

Another suggestion was the use of the previous year's tax as a standard quarterly or half yearly payments of tax for the current year to reduce the element of self-assessment.

A special allowance for professional partnership and individuals was proposed to the Government by Zincom.

MPS SAY PRESS VICTIMIZATION, MUZZLING 'ON THE INCREASE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Feb 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

THE Party and its Government must desist from intimidating the Press if freedom of speech is to be maintained, Members of Parliament urged yesterday.

They said victimisation and muzzling of the Press were on the increase but noted that the truth could not be killed as it was stronger than brute force.

Choma MP, Mr Daniel Munkombwe said the country's liberty depended on the freedom of the Press.

Pressmen must work under the framework of political liberty otherwise there would be no certainty.

Mr Munkombwe cited the case of Sunday Times assistant editor Robinson Makayi who was detained in 1976.

"A reporter of high repute Robby Makayi was detained for writing what others considered to be against Government view.

"And when he was released from detention no explanation or reasons were given for the action taken."

Intimidation was indirect censorship of the Press especially in cases where reporters were threatened with arrest.

"It is difficult for newspapers to move with tape recorders for the benefit of some big people who say I did not say that and in the end the reporter is victimised."

Muzzling the Press was dangerous because those doing so feared the truth. Press freedom and freedom of speech were inseparable, he said.

"One cannot guarantee freedom of speech and at the same time order newspapers to write views of the Government only."

Malambo MP, Mr Whitson Banda said some Pressmen had been victimised so much that they had lost their responsibilities.

Speaking during the debate on a vote for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Mr Banda said one television interviewer from the Zambia Broadcasting Services was victimised after an interview he had with him.

The TVZ man was victimised over a point which he (Mr Banda) differed with the then Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of Appointments and Disciplinary Sub-Committee, Mr Wesley Nyirenda.

"This television man has been barred from appearing on television. People have asked through letters to the editor to have him brought back, but nothing has been done. He has even been stopped from going abroad for training."

He recalled that "a big shot" in Government once said Pressmen should not bite the hand that fed them. "This attitude is wrong."

EEC CHIEF DELEGATE ANNOUNCES AID FOR 1982

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE European Economic Community has this year committed K100 million in aid to Zambia, EEC chief delegate in Zambia Mr Hugh Swift announced yesterday.

The money will be used in the mining industry, agriculture and water development, economic and social infrastructure and manpower training.

Speaking in an interview, Mr Swift said the mining industry alone would use up K53 million while agriculture and water development would account for about K26 million.

The development of economic and social infrastructure would receive K12 million to cater for the construction and rehabilitation of roads, furnishing the transport system and building rural health centres.

The rest of the money would go towards manpower development with K4 million being committed to training. Another K4 million would be used on support studies. Geological research would be allocated K1 million.

Mr Swift said it was hoped by the end of April, K70 million would have been released, but the money to boost the mining industry would be released by March.

The mining industry had taken the lion's share because the EEC was committed to reviving the performance of the Zambian economy.

Agriculture received top priority because of the EEC conviction that the country had great potential in this sector.

The EEC would like to improve links with Zambia to maximise the mutual benefits from such cooperation.

"The EEC would like to help Zambia and other countries in the region because this will enhance peace and development and the Community stands to gain from a peaceful Southern Africa."

The EEC and Zambia needed each other because each party had resources which the other needed.

He said the money allocated to Zambia this year was one of the largest amounts paid out by the Community and hoped it would help to improve performance in the targeted areas.

On February 9 President Kaunda commended EEC lending policies when Zambia and the EEC signed a loan to prop up the Zambian mining industry.

The EEC was sponsoring the courses because it sought to transfer technology from Europe to the Third World and thus enhance development, he said.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO REHABILITATE MINING INDUSTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

MINISTER of Mines Mr Mufaya Mumbuna yesterday announced in Parliament far-reaching measures aimed at rehabilitating the mining industry.

Winding up debate on estimates of expenditure for the ministry, he said the measures have been taken as a planned capital investment to sustain the future production of metals.

The measures include rehabilitating existing plants by replacing worn out machinery, deepening shafts and renovating pumping systems on the mines.

Some financial help had been secured for the programme, "while the search for more continues."

The minister who could not disclose how much the whole programme would cost, said his ministry was committed to making the mining industry viable.

The recent decision announced by President Kaunda to merge the two mining companies into the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Limited, was the most important single step in making the mining industry a viable proposition.

Although the mining sector had a difficult period last year resulting from both local and international factors, it did its best, he said.

On the low prices of copper on the world market brought about by suppressed demand, he said the prevailing world economic situation had shown some "encouraging recovery".

He told the House that uranium prospecting by companies from Italy, France, West Germany and Japan was satisfactory and that K5 million in foreign exchange was spent by the companies last year.

The ministry would this year establish seismic stations in Lusaka, Southern, Eastern, North-Western and Northern provinces under the technical assistance of Italy.

Earlier, MPs expressed concern at delays in engaging in emerald mining while aliens continued to illegally exploit the mineral.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE RELEASES CONSUMER PRICE REPORT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

DURING the last three months of 1981, there were only slight increases in the two consumer price indices.

According to a report on consumer price statistics for February this year released by the Central Statistical Office in Lusaka, the low income index went up by 1.0 per cent and the high income index by 1.8 per cent.

The low income food index reached 248.2 in December but this was not appreciably higher than in April last year when it stood at 247.9.

The report says that this stability can be partly attributed to the fact that between April and December, there were no price increases in mealie-meal, cooking oil or sugar.

The very high inflation experienced in 1976 had fallen to around 10 per cent in 1978 and remained steady at the 10 to 11 per cent level during 1979 and 1980.

last year, the figure was a bit higher for the low income group, at 14 per cent, whereas inflation for the high income group was 11.5 per cent, a little higher than in 1980.

The report says that predicting the level of inflation for 1982 is as difficult as forecasting next week's winning Pick-A-Lot numbers.

"However, as we have seen in previous year, the majority of the price rises in any year occur during the first few months of the year so perhaps in our next issue in May we will be in a better position to assess the future trend in the rate of inflation," the report says.

Price inflation during 1981 was 14 per cent for the low income group and 11.5 per cent for the high income group. "But

what price rises contributed most to this level of inflation?" the report asks.

It was calculated that this is to look at the price rise for every item in the index and at the relative importance that each item in the index, as measured by the item's "weight."

The item that shows the greatest price rise in the year does not necessarily contribute most to inflation — because it may be of only minor importance in the consumption basket.

According to the table given in the report, some of the items that contributed most to the year's increase in the cost of living for the low income group are mealie-meal, chicken, bread, sugar, fresh milk and rape vegetable.

For the high income group, the items that contributed to the cost of living are chicken, fresh milk, petrol, bread, butter, car repair charges, toilet tissues, sugar, rice and mealie-meal.

KAUNDA SAYS NATION CAUGHT IN ECONOMIC 'VICIOUS CIRCLE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Party and its Government is determined to reconstruct the mining industry "because its collapse will be the collapse of the nation," President Kaunda said in Lusaka yesterday.

The President said this at a luncheon he hosted for the visiting World Bank vice-president Mr Willy Wapenhans at State House.

He told Mr Wapenhans that in the reorganisation, the two mining companies NCCM and RCM would soon be merged in an effort to curb high production costs.

Copper was still the country's main foreign exchange earner "and as such the collapse of the mining industry would be the collapse of the nation".

The President added that the country would continue to carry out mineral explorations while the mining of emeralds would be reorganised to stop the illegal mining of the precious stone.

Dr Kaunda informed the World Bank executive that lower export earnings, rising oil prices and high import costs were still some of the problems facing the Zambian economy today.

"Oil prices have been rising for the past eight years while at the same time goods and services needed to be imported at high costs. Our own exports have faced falling prices.

"We are caught in a vicious circle. But despite this we have not been idle. We have been trying to find solutions to these problems."

During the last UNIP National Council he emphasised the need to diversify the economy of the country, particularly through agriculture.

He told Mr Wapenhans that in 1980 a programme of action in agriculture to last ten years was launched which would look into four main areas of production.

These were peasant farmers through which wards in all nine provinces would be centres of development, co-operatives, commercial farmers and State farms.

"We have made a lot of improvements in other areas although transport, that Zambia Airways, Zambia Railways and United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ), is still one of our main problems."

The Party and its Government was looking into the performance of the manufacturing industry which was not doing well because of foreign exchange problems.

KAUNDA HAILS KIM IL-SONG AS 'TORCHBEARER' OF PEACE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has described leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il Sung as a great torch-bearer of peace.

He said in his call for the reunification of Korea President Kim had chosen peaceful means.

Dr Kaunda said it was easy for a revolutionary like Kim to say he would fight it out in his efforts to reunite Korea, but he had chosen the peaceful alternative.

The President was speaking when Vice-President of the Democratic Republic of Korea Mr Pak Sung Sul called on him at State House yesterday.

Dr Kaunda reaffirmed Zambia's support for the reunification of North and South Korea.

"We call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops in South Korea. A divided Korea is a weak Korea and it means a weak Zambia."

Dr Kaunda emphasised that Zambia's concern for the unification of Korea was a matter of deep-rooted principle. Forces of exploitation wanted to gain what they lost and re-establish themselves.

Forces of international exploitative capitalism, apartheid, zionism and racism were

going to be defeated, he declared.

The President noted that the last few decades had seen great changes in the world and progressive forces had succeeded.

The temporary setback which the people of Korea had suffered would be overcome.

"We have great love and respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung because of his revolutionary spirit which is based on love for humanity." A man who fights long as he did for mankind is a lover of mankind. It is not surprising that we find ourselves together in the non-alignment movement," he said.

The Korean Vice-President handed a personal letter and greetings from President Kim. He also presented some gifts to Dr Kaunda.

The talks were attended by Party Secretary-General Mulemba and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Ottema Musuka.

When Mr Pak called on Mr Mulemba the Party chief appealed for unity among Third World countries to counter the overtures of imperialism which was bent on establishing a stronghold over the world's poor nations.

INDECO MAKES PROFIT FOR FIRST TIME IN SIX YEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

INDECO has made a pre-tax profit of K3.5 million during the 1980/81 financial year after continuously making losses for the past six years, Zimco Director-General Mr James Mapoma announced in Lusaka yesterday.

In a statement released by Indeco, Mr Mapoma says the profit was realised from a turnover of K526.9 million which shot up by 13 per cent over the previous year.

The company, which last year made a loss of K7 million, recorded an actual pre-tax profit of K7.7 million but the K3.5 million was arrived at after charging extraordinary items arising out of writing down of assets of Nega Nega brick factory of K4.2 million to reflect their net realisable value.

Mr Mapoma says out of the group's 34 companies, 17 subsidiaries achieved a total turnover of K382 million and earned a combined pre-tax profit of K26 million.

The other 17 companies with a total turnover of K1,445 million made a loss of K22.7 million.

Kafue Textiles was singled out as the company which scored the highest profits of K5.4 million followed by Metal Fabricators of Zambia with K4.2 million.

Zambia Clay Industries performed the worst, with a loss of K5.5 million and the company was now in dormant state.

In the year under review the group paid K10 million as tax and K121.9 million as excise duty and sales tax besides locally producing K263 million worth of goods which could otherwise have been imported.

He says that in the previous year the group paid K8 million as tax and K113 million in excise duty and sales tax.

"This year's results reveal the seriousness that has been taking place within Indeco and by the shareholders to improve the performance of the group" says Mr Mapoma.

Mr Mapoma, who is the company's chairman, says he hoped these efforts would be given further impetus in the 1981/82 year, emphasising that the future success of Indeco largely depended on a number of decisions that are completely outside management control.

GOVERNMENT REACHES AGREEMENT WITH FAO CONCERNING CROP FORECASTING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government has clinched an agreement worth K900,000 with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for a project in crop forecasting and early warning system.

The project would build up the capability for providing advanced information on crop production and food supply in Zambia so that suitable and timely action could be taken in case of an impending food shortage.

Director-General of the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno and FAO representative in Zambia, Mr Hackman Owusu-Agyemang signed the agreement for the project which is expected to establish a sound planning base for the implementation of the national food security policy.

The project worth more than K961,000 would train enumerators and supervisors in the field and professional and technical staff of the cooperating Government agencies based in Lusaka.

It is expected the project would establish a system for monitoring crop conditions and expected yields in the growing season, strengthen the existing system for pre-harvest forecasting of food crop production covering the major maize growing areas, improve processing of Nam-board procurement and sales data.

The project would establish an early warning unit in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development under the guidance of a national committee.

The scheme is part of six projects identified under the FAO Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS) mission which visited Zambia in 1980 to make recommendations for the establishment of a national food security scheme.

BRIEFS

LABOR MINISTRY CLEARS WALAMBA--Mineworkers Union of Zambia deputy chairman Timothy Walamba has been cleared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and his union to contest tomorrow's MUZ general elections. Mr Walamba said he was very thankful to both the ministry and the union who have accorded him the opportunity to contest. Mr Walamba who sounded very jubilant said the move by the ministry and MUZ has shamed some of his colleagues who wanted him out of the labour movement. "UNIP is for all, but other people still want to be more UNIP than others and these are the same people who worked day and night to have me removed from the labour movement," he charged. Mr Walamba was one of the labour leaders detained by the Party and its Government, but were freed after court proceedings in which they contested their grounds of appeal. Mr Walamba said he was going to Ndola full of force and vigor but declined to mention the post that he intends contesting. "Just wish me good luck. The post is secondary at the moment." [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Feb 82 p 1]

STARVING ZAIRIANS CAUSE PROBLEMS--Zaireans at Kasumbalesa border post are starving because Shaba province has not received food supplies from Kinshasa for the past seven months. And the famished Zaireans have resorted to queuing for essentials at three Zambian shops at the border causing problems to immigration and police officers. Immigration officer in charge at the border Mr Charles Mwilima, confirmed that thousands of Zaireans flocked there for 24 hours in search of food. Police and immigration officers most of the time fail to disperse the Zaireans because it means redirecting them from their normal duties. Some Zaireans interviewed by the Times revealed that Shaba province had not received food supplies from Kinshasa for the past seven months forcing them to queue for food at Kasumbalesa. The influx of the Zaireans had become uncontrollable because the aliens refuse to leave when asked to go away. Zaireans go to the border selling second-hand clothes and wristwatches and use the money to buy food from the border shops which are well stocked with essentials. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Feb 82 p 5]

SOCIALIST LEADER'S DEPORTATION--The Zambian Government has deported Dr Attati Mpakati, leader of the Socialist League of Malawi. Making the announcement yesterday, permanent secretary for Home Affairs Mr Langston Kawesha said Dr Mpakati had already been arrested and deported but could not indicate to which country. He said Dr Mpakati was reported to be in Zambia recently. He entered the country on a foreign travel document and had never been given refugee status.

Mr Kawesha warned refugees and other people resident in Zambia that they should not abuse the privilege accorded to them by engaging in activities against governments of friendly neighbouring states. "The policy of Zambia as an independent and non-aligned state is not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries." Mr Kawesha appealed to people still "clinging to diplomatic passports" long after leaving the foreign service to surrender them and avoid embarrassment. The passports should be surrendered at Lusaka, Livingstone, Ndola, Chipata and Mongu where the holders would be issued with ordinary ones. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Feb 82 p 1]

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